EUROPE.

Special Correspondence and Mail Details.

Our special correspondence and files by the Hanss furnish the following report in detail of our cable despatches from Europe to the 11th of January, adnal to the compilation published in the HERALD

FRANCE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Army Bill Passed in the Senate-M. Chevaller's Speech in Dissent-The "Growing Power" of the United States-A Change of Cabinet in Prospect-The Press Law-Street Improvements and Cemeteries-Want of Employment and Popular Suffering-Chances of War-The Farragut Banquet at Nice-Howto Bring Out the Paris Police.

Paus, Jan. 31, 1868, The Senate have voted upon the Army bill, and the result goes to prove I was quite correct in asserting that the administration need acarcely take the pains to have debates and the like retarding the measures it advocates or proposes. The vote in the Senate stood thus:--For, 125; against, 1; majority, 124.

It may prove interesting, under the circumstances, to give the name of the one voter having the courage to oppose the bill in question. Monsieur Michael Chevalier, the well known political economist, is the party, as the following short speech made by him in the Senate chamber will prove. He said :-

chamber will prove. He said;—

I speak against this bill, although you are all apparently in favor of it, (Laughier.) I love my country and desire its greatness and prosperity, but I am of opinion that the law of 1802 is sufficient to secure these. The nations of Europe are at the present moment animated with the most friendly feelings towards each other. The whole current of events tends to unite them in the bonds of peace, and therefore no aggression is to be feared by us. As to Germany, France ought long since to have renounced being the arbiter of Europa, as England wisely and nonorably has done; and the growing power of the United States ought to be taken into account, Why, then, should not the nations of this continent exist together witnout rivalry? Let us exhort the givernment to resume firmly its original programme, PEmpire c est la paix!

You will observe that the opening remarks of Mr.

You will observe that the opening remarks of Mr. Chevaller provoked the merriment of the Senators. appointed as they are, these dignitaries must net be expected to do more than vote as the governmen desires, and doubtless they think Monsieur Cheval er rather naif to express even the slightest doubt upon the subject. His remarks concerning the governing power of the United States must have created some annoyance, as there can be no doubt that France views with no favorable eve the purchases being made by Mr. Seward of landing points hither and thither. Some of the French journals notice this in a rather captious spirit, it being apparently altogether wrong for the United States to aggrandize.

The Paris journals, while recording the vote of the Senate, make no comments thereupon, and as they observed the same course apropes of the debate in the Legislative Assembly, it is said that both of these bodies of the State are annoyed thereat. In fact, if the journalis cease making resumes of the discourses in the Chambers, the public, who never wade through the long and so often dreary recapitulations of each day's sitting, will soon lose sight altogether of the deputies of the Senators, and these personages will be the first to regret this. Yesterday afternoon, when the evening journais were brought into the reading rooms of the Corps Legislatif, the members openly expressed their annoyance at finding that the writers for the press ignored their proceedings even when so important a subject as the new Press law was the matter treated in the Chambers. In order that some measures may be agreed upon which shall set all this aright certain members of the press and certain deputies met this morning in the office of the Siect. It is hoped here, however, that the journals will continue to act in this manner until some definite regulations may be arrived at—such as will make it possible for the journalist to know what they may or may not say, and such as will relieve toem from oppressive interference.

Aprepos of the above, it is rumored here that a change of dinistry will soon take place. Monsieur Finard, the present bearer of the portfolio of the Interior, is to become simister of State. It is said that M. Rouber is takinged, wore out in abort, that he will gaidly give up the difficult post of government Speaker and that M. Pinard, who is sharp, decisive and very bold, will replace him admirably. Of course I do not confirm these rumors, I merely cite them. The Marquiz de changes preparations for the assumption of a new policy on the part of this government; but as regards the Ministry of the Interior a more apparent reason for a change is the unpopularity of M. Plinard. In his campaign against the press he has gone somewhat too far to render it possible that the journalists of Paris should ever make peace with hi served the same course apropos of the debate in the Legislative Assembly, it is said that both of these bodies

It is said that M. Pinard in dealing with the editors was too firm, toe apparently ready to meet attack; in short, that he acted in such a manner as to cause it to be understood that while he directed the Department of the Interior it would "fight the press." Spite of the great power of the Minister the contest is unequal. The journalists can make telling him in the most mellowed ac-Interior it would "fight the press." Spite of the great pewer of the Minister the contest is unequal. The journalists can make telling hits in the most mellowed accents. In their apparent praise the deepest, the most cutting frony may lurk, and, a la langue, this tells against the parties thus assailed. So M. Pinard, Who is too far compromised to retreat, will doubtles be replaced at the interior. In the Chambers he will be of greater service to the government. As I said above, he is a good speaker—less violent and more eloquent than M. Rouber, although quite as bold. The latter seems to lash himself into almost a state of fury when he speaks; hence that saiden and now famous "Italy zhad never serve Rome," which is perasps the real cause of the contemplated removal of the Misister. M. Pinard, on the contrary, is cold and callo, and such people generally are all the more capable of a struggio. He speaks sharply, incusively, but with apparent command over himself. At the bar these were his chief characteristics, and it is supposed that in the tribute he will appear to the utmost advantage. It is not known as yet who will succeed M. Pinard at the Interior. Several profects and sub-profects are named, but the matter is one so entirely of conjecture that it is unnocessary to report the names here. The Emperor will doubtless select some person with whom the press has had no quarrels and against whom there are thus no rancum. The new Minister must have a clear field to carry out the new laws on the press, to be voted for ma few days at the Chamber, where the matter is even and a few days at the Chamber, where the matter is even and and the press of Prance shall for the future be less restrained. He allowed these who, loss than himself, in understand the power of the press, to use restrictive measures during the past year. Those were not successful, and I am assured that, spite of the Persign letter and the late press condemnations, his Majeny feely intends that a new ern for journalism shall commence. He is persuaded

nounced that M. de Persigny has distributed to the Deputies copies of his late letter is the press. It is to be hoped that his arguments will not influence the Clasabera.

It is strange how persistently parties in power cling to any measure which they originate, be it wise or unwas, it seems to suffice that the governed do not like a plan proposed for those in authority to insist upon it with the utmost volumence. One is led to make this reflection by the present attitude of the Prefect of the Scins, Monaieur Hausmann, apropos of the graveyard at Montmarte. He wishes to cut a street through one corner of this cemetry. The people of Paris, who, like all the French exhibit the most uncessing and touching respect for the dead, are totally opposed to this plan, and pelitions against it are snowered upon the Prefect and the Emperor, who, by the way, rode over to the cemetery a few days since to examine the proposed line through it. Pamphlets have been published on the subject, mothers have been published on the subject, mothers have lowed that, are the graves of their beloved dead shall be disturbed, the spollers must reach them over the maternal corpes. In short, the popular agitation is intense, not to say threatening. It would seem to be the most natural thing in the world for the authorities to give way to this sentiment and simply announce that the cometery shall not be disturbed. But this Matternam will not do, and the trouble is augmenting, it seems that, counting upon the assail and captandum course of events, where the city government is concerned, the Prefect has without waiting to see how this would become of these poorer dead in case of epidemic? Those who could shord to pay for the bursal of their friends or relatively well and the trouble is augmenting. It seems that journey will be more or less expensive the poor are to be traingorted free of charge. But in all this the Prefect has acted rather precipitately. What would become of these poorer dead in case of epidemic? Those who could shord to pay for

en the part of the authorities. So we may conclude that the cemeteries will not be distgrated.

As matters whoth disturb the casing afrighted partice here, who think there must be war ere long, I may call your astendant to the fact that in Algeria the troops which were eastoned in the interior are gradual and baggage, it is thought here they will ere long be found on the banks of the Rhine. It may be that the movement in question proceeds from the lack of food in the interior, though the world the proceeds from the lack of food in the interior, though it would seem that owing to the disorders which take place in Algeria—in the remotest provinces more especially—the freeence of troops is more than ever necessary there. Perhaps the Garde Nationale is to replace the soldours who were in Africa; in which case y _n may imagine the feelings of the latter when they are proceed to the fortilif_cations of the town of Manbelta and enormously to they of the bridge and town of Kehl, which is now said to be one of the etrongest places in Europe. An entrenched, camp has also been made by the frussans in the Black Forest. These measures are not coundered of the most peaceful nature, and as the western towns of France are being likewise streagthened and armed defendively the peacer that assurances of the official and retardofficial journals, to any the least, seem at variance with lacts. Still it may be not a subject of the seem of the se

with them came the authorities of the town. The quadrille d'honneur was then danced. It was composed as follows:—

Admiral Farragut, Mme. Gavlni.
The Prefect, Mme. Farragut.
General Correard, Mme. Pennock.
Captain Pennock, Mme. Ronalds.
At midnight a spleadmanper was served, and until five in the morning the dancing was kept up

As an instance of the activity with which the authorities here watch at present for the least appearance of a lack of loyalty in order to put it down at once, the opposition journals relate the following:—A gentleman returning home late at night found himself attacked, while in a deserted part of the city, by a band of robbers. He shouted "Thioves." "Murder," but created not the slightest sensation. No sergents de ville came to this rescue. Suddenly he bethought himself of another means of arousing the police, and shouted "Vive la republique;" the sound had hardly issued from his lips ere he and his assailants were surrounded; the latter fled, leaving him to explain his ruse to the police, who warned him not to try that again.

Education of French Young Ladies.
The Opinion Nationals of Paris of the 11th of February, speaking of the Bishop of Orleans' new pamphlet against instruction to young women, says :- "What against instruction to young women, says;—"What burts the writer's feelings is not to see men teaching women, as every day he must observe such a spectacle in the churches of his own diocese, and he has several times had to note the incoversenaces of a certain secret communication not authorized by public instruction, but rendered inevitable by the laws of the Church. What wounds him, we repeat, is to see em neat presence suffring into competion with the religious correspond to the competion with the religious corresponding to the competion with the religious corresponding to the content of the cont

AUSTRIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Cablust Negotiations with the Hungarian Cabbert Negotiations with the stungarian Delegation—Parliamentary Progress—Differences of Class and Race—Russian Accusations Against the Imperial Diplomacy—rolish Emigration and Influence of the Polish Question—The Iron Trade.

Vienna, Jan. 31, 1868.

I intended to have commenced this letter with an acount of the not unimportant interpellations which were addressed by two members of the Hungarian delegation, representing respectively the right and left sides, to the Ministry for Common Affaira on the day be ore yesterday, and to the answer of said Ministry, which, it was expected, would be delivered to-day at the forenoon sitting of the delegation. But the evening pa pers only bring me a disappointment. At the com-mencement of business this foreneon Count Anmencement of business this forenoon Count An-drassy, the Hungarian Premier, requested that the delegation would forthwith adjourn until this afternoon, se the Ministry for Common Affairs and the Hungarian Ministry were in council and could not then attend the delegation. The delegation accordingly adjourned, and the public will not know the result of the interpellations until to-morrow morning. To-morrow

The United States apart, there is no portion of the world where there is so much parliamentary business going on throughout the year as in Germany and Aus-The Croato-Slavenian Diet, which meets at Agram, as I have mentioned in a previous letter, is now in session. The Union or Hungarian party are in the ascendancy, or, rather, have it all their own way, as the whole of the minority or "national" party (with two exceptions) have secoded from the Diet. The Diet have perpetrated two important acts. They have elected a delegation to go to the Hungarian capital and represent the Croatian Diet there, and they have passed an address to the King of Hungary praying for redress of grievances. These grievances are three is number. The first is that Darmaria, which the address says is historically and properly part of the "triple and one" kingdom Crostia, Stavonta and Dalmatia, has been separated from the two first named sister provinces and joined to the western section of the empire. Dalmatia, be t known, is represented in the Reichsrath exclusively. The prayer of the address is that Dalmatia be annexed to Croatia and Stavonia. The second grievance is the existence of the "military frontier" region along the Turkish border, the gradual abolition of which they desire, and the ameration of the region to Creatia and Slavonia, to which, indeed it naturally belongs. The third grievance is the existence of an octroised electoral law. The Diet wishes to be allowed to frame its ewa electoral law. The spirit of the address, and the debate thereon, bear the impress of loyalty and obedience to the wishes of the avorceign. They how to those wishes in acknowledging the hegemony of the Hungarian crown. It is all the more weighty that this the loyal party of the Southern Slars of the Hungarian monarchy should have given appression to the appreciance monarchy should have given appression to the spirations mentioned in the address. It is a proof that there is a unanymity of opinion among the Southern clars on these points which will make itself severely felt ere long, and probably catalin Croat'sn question, second is troublesomeness only to the Bohemian question.

Ever since the outbreak of the Crimean war, the relations between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg have been unanimable, and instead of getting better thoy get gradually werse, and extend from the polylicians and the army to the journalists and the people on either side. During the last whiter it has been an every day occurrence for the journals of St. Petersburg and Moscow to write Austria down as Russia's "natural enemy," and depend upon it the journals of this city, Peeth and of Cracow have not been slow to pay their contemporaties of the far North back in their own coil. One may say, with sire, and the ameration of the region to Croatia and

tolerable configence, that one of the events which is "in the womb of sime" is a war between the dual empire and Russia. Matters have already gone so far that Australa public, opinion patronizes the discontented subjects of Russia partonizes with at least equal warmth and pertinacty the discontented subjects of Austra and Hungary—that is to say, more particularly the Crechs, the Russians and the Southern Slavs. It will be one of the standing duties of your correspondent to watch the gradual acommulation of "bad blood" between these two fival erapires of the earty of Europe, and to note the passing shadows which coming great events project in advance of themselves.

A few such shadows have been lately thrown allowart the desk of Vienness journalism by the ever active officing of the Polish emigration in the west of Europe. The journals of this city have lately not only published, but given prominence to, two proclamations issued by Polish committees resident in France. The first of these, which has been in process of secret circulation in Russian Poland since the New Year, after announcing that the Russian government is about to resume the Oriental policy of Peter I., Catharine II, and Nicholas, goes on to say:—"The time of peace is but short, and you must prepare yourselves once more to serve as advance guard against the murderers of our Faineriand. This time all Europe will be for you; for Europe has mastered the truth that without the restoration of Poland European prace is only a chimera. We hereby remind all yo who read this in secret in the oppressed Faitherland that you must not lose courage—that you must prepare yourselves for the stroke of the hour which will be the signal for our liberation. Look at Italy, at Hungary and even Germany, and you will perceive that every people which pursues with iron will the aim of national dignity and independence eventually attains its end. And we P.-les, who on all the battlefields of European freedom have been the first and the bravest, shall we not be able to win at

marches forward boidly and without hesitation will reach his aim. Long live Poland! down with our oppressors!"

The second document is dated Paris, January 15, and is signed by Jaroslaw Dombrowski, Stanisas Jarnicendy and Valerian Wrobiewski. It is a protest against the forced sales of all estates lately owned by Polish proprietors in Voihynia, the Polish Ukraine and Lithuania, and a warning to all purchasers that the Polish "national government." in April, 1863, has forbidden the purchase of estates confiscated by the Russian government for political offences and put up for sale by it, and that their title deeds in the event of Polish success will be regarded as null and void. What is significant is, not that these proclamations should appear in Paris, but that they should be sedulously republished and made much of in Vienna, in this connection it may be observed that the "russification" of the Catoolic Church in what was once Poland and Lithuanis is watched with eagle eye by the Vienness and ample commenced on. Nor are we here less aire to the grie ces and outcries of the Germans of Courland, Livonia and Esthonia, and the Finns and Swedes of Fluland.

Enough of la havie p littique for to-day. Let me conclude with two or three modest items. Adalbert Stifter, a Vienness poet, well known in Austria at least, and the author or "Bunen Studien" and a prose book on "Vienna and the Vienness," has just de din Lioy, the Capital of Upper Austria. His "Studies" were first published in 1844. The German Austrians are not a interary tribe when compared with the average of the ouner German tribes. Hence when they produce a literary talent they are proud of it and feel its departure as a serious loss.

From the report of the Hungarian Minister for Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, I extract a solitenter relating to the progress of the manufacture of

From the report of the Hungarian Minister for Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, I extract a tentence relating to the progress of the manufacture of iron in Hungary, which will, I think, interest your "fron!" men and the atrong protectionsists. He says:—"Now I come to a prominent branch of the country's manufactures—I mean the manufacture of iron. Hungary's iron manufacture, which, since 1858, like that of all Austria, was in a constantly declining conduction, rejoices, since the commencement of the second quarter of the past year, in a rapid and unexpected forward movement. The large stocks of raw iron nave been sold at advancing prices and the iron works are bardy in a condition to satisfy the current demand. In consequence hereof numerous furnaces which had been standing idle have again been set going an I new ones have been constructed. When these commence to produce, the raw fron production of Upper Hingary will, in the course of the year 1868, easily reach 1,203,000 hundred weights."

A company has been formed for connecting Galucia.

other dominions of his Majosty, as well as in its other of, fictal announcements, uses the titles "Imperial Minister" and "Imperial Chanceller," which are unknown to our constitution and are inconsistent with the independence and self government of the domanions of the Hingarian Crown.

Erown.

Secondig.—Having regard to the personnel of the uninity, that parity between the dominions of the Hungarian Crown on the one one and and the other dominions on the other hand, which is stipulated for by the twelfth article of the have of 1807, when deals with the treatment of common affairs, is not observed.

Their dy-in the Ministry there is a Minister of War who is not mentioned in the above named article of the law of 1807 under the therein named Ministers.

The underagned therefore require the Right Honorable Ministers who had the budget extense before us to put the law into execution and to see to it that the aforesial unconstitutional applications be used in no official proposals and announcements. The underagned request a declaration and in formation as to with the constitution in a common that we only the constitution in a common that second and third points raised, and are of opinion that second and third points raised, and are of opinion that second and third points raised, and are of opinion that he will be seen the regard of the r

layor of centralization was absolutely and energetically denied.

In reference to the right's second point, the answer was that shortly after the constitution of the Common Ministry it, of its own accord, entered into negotiations with the Hungarian Ministry with a view to procure the assistance of persons acquisited with the Hungarian tongue, who could act as intermediaries between them and the Hungarian delegation. If these arrangements had not been concluded the delay was to be attributed to the difficulty of finding the right sort of nea. (Applause.) To Ghiczy's interpellation the answer was as to the two first points, to refer to the answer was as to the two first points, to refer to the answer was as to the two first points, to refer to the answer was as to the two first points, to refer to the answer was as to the two first points, to refer to the answer was as to the two first points, to refer to the answer was as to the two first points, to refer to the answer sive to Kerkapoly, and as to the third to argue that although the War Minister was not expressly neared to assist the way of the functions of the Common Ministre, and that it was in the spirit of that law and a corollary of the power of commander-in chief conferred on the Crown that a Minister representing the Crown, but responsible to the Hungarian Diet, should be appointed to perform duties which the King of Hungary could not himself directly execute. (Applause.)

Hereupon Kerkapoly: rose and declared himself perfectly existed with the answer, and believed that he micht declare the general feeling of the right to be in unison with his own. (signs of assent).

Next rose Ghiczy and declared that in the present weighty crists he would take no atep and make no declaration without previous consultation with his coliciant control of the lett. Probably he should have to make either a motion or a declaration in regard to the ministerial answer, but nothing could be done without reflection. (Applause.)

either a motion or a declaration in regard to the ministerial answer, but nothing could be done without reflection. (Applause.)

Now cropped up the question whether the budget should be enterlained, and the most loyal and extreme members of the right were for proceeding without dolay. This was to push the left to the wall. A portion of the right were for putting off the consideration of the budget lift of day, in order not to force the left to extremes. They go to a division. The left abstains from voting. A purshity of the delegation decide for going on with the budget without dolay, but the plurality is not an absolute majority of all those present. In this case the parliamentary code of practice leaves it to the President to decide, and Somsaich decides for the concil atory policy and for delay. The budget therefore came on for consideration this afternoon. In the meantime finitely leaves us all in suspense. Will the left take the extreme course of seceding from the delegation? That is the great question of the day. This evening's papers bring us nothing but rumors, as the delegation were not to meet till two o'clock, and therefore the decision of the left wou'd come tool late for our evening journals. We have not yet reached that pinnacle of civilization represented by "extras."

Famine and Mendicancy in Gallicia. A letter in the Gazeta Narodowa, of Lemburg, gives the following melancholy picture of the distress which at present prevails in Gallicia:—The immense quantity of snow which fell two months back, and which does not seem likely to melt for some time to come, has aggraseem likely to melt for some time to come, has aggra-vated the misery of the people in the rural districts, already suffering from a series of bad crops, and this year rendered completely destitute by inundations such as had not been seem for a long time. A swarm of squalid pale-faced mendicants have sgain appeared, as was seen in 1846 and 1855, when in the district of Jasel-ski one-fifth of the population died from hunger. Pri-vate aid is being solicited and distributed, but that mode of relief is of little avail, as the great land owners were the first to suffer, and many are now on the brink of ruis.

PRUSSIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Count Bismarck's Speech on Royal Sequestration-Compensation for

the Prussian Diet upon the compensation to be granted to the King of Hanover, the Elector of Hesse and the Grand Duke of Nessau. A summary has been tele-

standing tide have again been ret going an a new comes assanding tide have again been ret going an a new comes assanding tide have again been ret going an a new comes assanding tide have again been ret going an a new comes assanding tide have again been ret going an a new comes assanding tide have again been ret going an a new comes as a standard through the form of the work sant that the incorporation of Harmon was carried to the sent that the incorporation of Harmon was carried to the independent authors of Julia of Color 19 (19 cm). Julia of Color 19 (19 cm) and the independent authors of Julia of Color 19 (19 cm) and the independent authors of Julia of Julia of Color 19 (19 cm). The color 19 cm of Julia of Jul

believe I am not deceived, which I cannot state publicly from this place without readering them nugatory. But so long as you cannot speak with full knowledge of the entire matter, and in accordance with your own experience, do not judge us so harshly es, for instance, has been done by the previous speaker in the mildest possible tones. And do not call into action against us the already excited feelings of those auffering from distress (in East Prussia); do not mix up with this debate matters which in no way belong to A, and which by throwing the distressed upon the state can only have the effect of shaking social order. believe I am not deceived, which I cannot state publicly

ENGLAND.

The French Army Bill and Its Results.

The French Army Bill and its Results.

[From the London Times, Feb. 11.]

The imperial government of France will not suffer the grass to grow under their feet. The new Army bill only became law on the list of this month. Three days later Marshal Niel ordered the census to be taken of those youths who had been exempted from military service in 1864-65-66, but who will now be called upon to enter the National Guard Mobils. Four days later again the bill fixing the contingent for 1868 at 100 000 conscripts was laid before the Legislative Body. We can hardly attempt to describe the sensation created in France by these basty measures. There has been no lack of popular demonstrations to convince the government that the new law will win the country. ** Not merely prosperity, but freedom, is out of the question under a system of armed peace. The attitude of France and Prussia prescrites an equal state of armed preparation on the part of all their neighbors. Baron Beust was the other day assuring the Countl of Pelegates that the foreign relations of Austria were so peaceful that "all dauger of war must appear as a thing only to be brought about by extraordinary events." Yet the Minister of War minisfed that a "reduction of the effective strength of the army vasua a general proposition impossible. It was necessary to keep up the army on such a peace footing as would enable Austria at short notice to send her army into the field ready for action;" or, in other words, the peace footing was to be an actual war footing. It is parcisely this "necessity" and this "impossibility" which drive rational men to despeir. It is hard to think that men like Louis Napoleon and Bismarck, men who aspire to leave their mark in history, should not shrink from the great harvoc they inflict on the living generation, and should find it impossible to devise some plausible scheme for a general and simultaneous disarimament. The First Napoleon went to his grave with the brand on his name of a "man-devouring rules," because he mustered half a mill

GERMANY.

Hanoverian Refugees in France-The Famine Sufferers in Eastern Prussin-Military News from the South-Prussian Fortifications and Navni Progress.

The Kreu:2-Zeitung of Berlin announces the approaching incorporation of a great number of Hanoverian

refugees, now in Alsace, in the foreign legion of France and their departure for Algeria. The Zeitung declares ignorance as to any explanations interchanged on the

ignorance as to any explanations interchanged on the subject between the governments of Berlin and Psfis, but admits that the Prussian government cannot prevent Hanoverian emigrants from taking service in the French foreign corps.

Dr. Max Kirsch, sont by the People's Garette, of Berlin, into Eastern Prussia to obtain information about the state of that province, terminates his report as follows:—I am no friend to the present government, but I should have joyitusly paid it my tribute of praise and admiration if it had found a remedy for the unspeakable misery of this population. But that has not been done. The province which has abandoned to the State its own glorious name, which saved Prussia at a cost of unprecedented sacrifices from foreign domination, has been consigned in its distress to the bounty of private charity, just like a common beggar. The men who shed their blood at Trautenau and Sadowa, the widows who gave their last sons for their King and country, have either died of huger or been obliged to beg their flour by spoonfuls from door to door. Had not the German people—including the vanquished and despoiled of 1866—intervened with a grand self-devotedness for their bethren in the far East hunger and sickness would have reaped a terrible harvest. The distress of Eastern Prussia is more than a calamity; it is a grave and solemn accusation against the system which rules our State and the present administration is particular. The future will prenounce judgment in the matter.

The bill fixing the avength of the army contingent of Wartemberg, recently sanctioned. The Deputies will shortly have to take into consideration the question of apply to provide for this additional contingent.

Some important resolutions, from the spoid of view of the connectial relations of Wartemberg, hereally and the side of the son is apply to provide for this additional. The Deputies will shortly have to take into consideration the question of sapply to provide for this additional.

state of things which has prevailed for the last 268 years, in virtue of the treaties of Gongee Sama, and restores to Japan its original federal conselution, such as it existed ere the successes of the unurpers facks Sama and flees (1590-1599). The whole policy of M. Roche was directed to the maintaining of this usurpation of nearly hare centures, and even to artifutally aggrandize this power of the Fycoon, and swest his ambition and pride, France was propared to support him with the assistance of ships and our soldiers. Is it not a fact that at the first suspicion that his friend, the Tycoon, was menanch by some danger, M. Roche sent to J ddo two companies of marines which had been urgently summoned from Saigon? M. Roche also had spent many millions of the Tycoon's meney in military preparations—forts and gunboats, and 40.000 troops disciplined according to the European method by twenty-seven French officers, well chosen and nighty paid. But in face of the 400,000 men when the confederate princes had assembled, all those preparations were insufficient, even with our two companies of marines. Happily for those two companies they were not called to display their bravary. What a sad figure they would have cut before those masses of men whom all travellers he do as highly courageous, and who were animated with restrictions of justice and patriotism. We cannot understand only M. Roche, one of our most intelligent diplomatists, was so ready to throw himself heading into the fleton of a spiritual and temporal Emperor, to allow his government tembelleve all those cruors of supremacy of the Tycoon, and temporal Emperor, to allow his government tembelleve all those cruors of supremacy of the Tycoon, and temporal Emperor, to allow his government tembelleve all those cruors of supremacy of the Tycoon famines thought that the comprom sed humself by accepting such an illegal tutler likest likely those gentlemen thought that the public good in Japan required that the chief power should be strengthened and centralized. Japan

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALPANY, Feb. 25, 1868 The Senate met at half-past seven o'clock P. M. REPORTS.

By Mr. Nicuora -- A minority report for the abolition of the canal contract system and in favor of the Assembly bill for the future management of the capate

by superintendents.

The annual report of the Harism Bridge Commissions ers was presented. An additional appropriation of

ers was presented. An additional appropriation of \$43,700 is necessary for the completion of the bridge, BLLS INTRODUCES.

By Mr. BEACH—TO incorporate the Catakill Savings Bank.

By Mr. MEYER—To increase the tax on the receipts of all insurance companies doing bissuess in this State.

By Mr. Hale—Incorporating the Union Canadian Arsociation of Platsburg.

By Mr. Pirkice—To enable foreign corporations incorporated in other States and doing business in this State to hold real estate in this State.

By Mr. CAULIWELL—Auth-rizing the construction of a town hall in Morrisania. Also to incorporate the Industrial Savings Bank of Tarrytown.

By Mr. Marroon—To exempt normal school boarding houses from taxation.

To found a Presbyterian hospital in the city of New York; to enable the Park Central Presbyterian Society of Syracuse to perfect its organization.

The bill authorizing the White sall and Plattsburg Ratternad Company to construct its road across bays and inlets was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY. ALRANY, Feb. 25, 1868. BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD.

property; to amend the charger of the Turnversin of Brooklyn, E. D. Adjourned. MAILS FOR EUROPE.

To incorporate the Greenpoin savings Bank; for the

better protection of persons leaning or hiring personal

The Cunard mail steamship Palmyra will leave this port on Wednesday for Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at welve o'clock M. on Wednesday.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe-will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six centa

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 26, 1888.

Arrival.

Steamship City of Boston, Haskell, Liverpool Feb 13 and Queenstown 13th, with moles and passengers, to John G Daie. For other Shipping News see Ninth Page.

A LETTER FROM LAST YEAR AND A LETTER FROM THIS YEAR. HARTFORD Conn., April 10, 1867.

My husband, Mr. E. S. Suphenson, 91% Wall street, hearing from Mr. William Moller such a good recommendation of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HRALTH, decided to send me six bottles to try it. Am, I fear, a confirmed invalid. H ve used porter and ale until they have lost all good effect, and no medicine seems to benefit me; but Mr. William Motier thinks Hoff's Malt Extract will restore my appetite, for it is years since I relished

BARTTORD, Conn., Feb. 19, 1888.

DEAR SIR :-

As I use Hoff's Malt Extract every day, please send by Merchants' Union Express another dozen of it and collect it, as usual, 91% Wall street, New York city. Mrs. E. S. STEPHENSON

Dyspeptics, consumptives, convalencents and person affected with colds, cough , bronchitis and hearseness should try Hoff's excellent Malt Extract, and they will find it very beneficial. Hoff's Malt Farract Depot,

512 Broadway, New York Sold also by druggists, grocers and special agents. A 1.—NO. 1.—THE FIRESIDE COMPANION is decidedly the best Family Story Paper published.

> Read "Eva Jones, or the Quaker's Nicce, the great New Story in the next number. Read the "Mysterious Hunter,"

> the spiending rounance.
>
> Read "Casting the Dis." the thrilling tale that has charmed so many thousands.
>
> Read the invely sketches.
>
> Brilliant Edi crisis.
>
> Funny Jokes. Amedicies. Brilliant Edi orials,
> Funny Joses, Anecdotes,
> Recitations, &c., &c.,
> and you will acknowledge
> THE FIRESIDE COMPANION Price 6 cents. For saie everywhere

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY ORTAINED IN New York and States, where descriton, drunkenness, &c., submission cause. No probably No penage main divorce obtained Advice free.

M. HOWES, Attorney, 78 Nassau street.

A. circulars and information furnished in A. all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadway and 133 Fulton street. A -A.-A.-A.-GREAT INDUCAMENTS OFFERED

A. to parties going to housekeeping and the public.

We per cent reduction. See for yourselves.

\$200,000 worth of Chim, Glass and House Farnishing
Goods to choose from. EOWA.4D D. BASSFOKD'S,

great Housekeepers' Razar, Cooper Institute,
corner stores. All goods warranted as represented.

A BSOLUTE LEGAL DIVORCES OBTAINED IN NEW York; also from States where non-support, druntenness or desertion is sufficient cause; no publicity.

FREDERICK I. KING, Counsellor at Law, 261 Broadway.

A . OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY

BILLIARD EXHIBITION IN BROOKLYN-AT P. COAKLEY'S, 144 Pacine street, near Clinton, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, on which occasion Dudley Karanagh. Wm. Goldshwalte and other celebritles will assus, Gentlemen are respectfully invited. WISH AND PROVISIONS

for the Lenten Nearly of choice quality and at low process by and at low process by GRO. C. PARKER & Ro. ... corber of Murray.

THE SUN
THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER,
LARGEST CIRCULATION
IN THE METROPOLITAN MISTRICT
It contains
ALL THE NEWS
BUSINESS MEN CAN READ IT.
PRICE TWO JONTS.
Sold at all news stands, on the cure and
SERVED BY CARALBUA.